



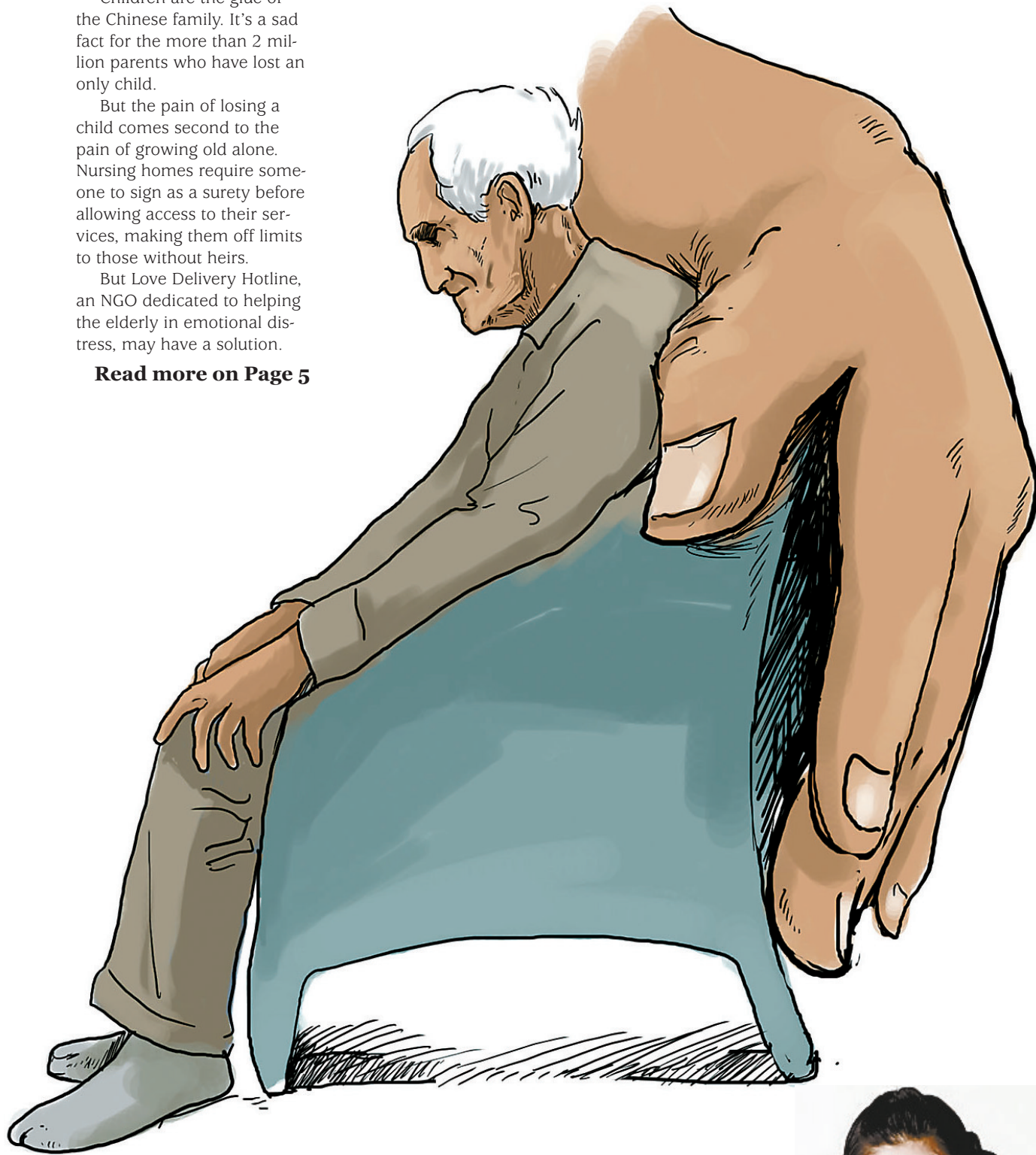
# NGO offers hand to forgotten elders

Children are the glue of the Chinese family. It's a sad fact for the more than 2 million parents who have lost an only child.

But the pain of losing a child comes second to the pain of growing old alone. Nursing homes require someone to sign as a surety before allowing access to their services, making them off limits to those without heirs.

But Love Delivery Hotline, an NGO dedicated to helping the elderly in emotional distress, may have a solution.

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### Pain of the landed nomads

Director Harhun follows a family of nomads driven to the city when a coal mine comes to claim their grassland.

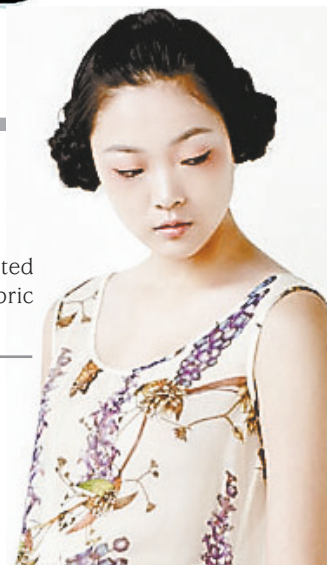
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### Sustainable fibers

Two Swiss men have started a project to make organic fabric a part of Chinese fashion.

### Zhoukou's ancestral graves in peril

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# Veterans celebrate military festival with Russia

By Liu Xiaochen

The Russian Cultural Center invited Chinese veterans for a meet-and-greet with a representative from the Embassy of Russia on February 25.

The event commemorated the contributions of Chinese soldiers at the Battle of Stalingrad, the turning point in the Soviet Patriotic War 70 years ago.

The veterans were members of the 88th International Brigade, founded in 1942. The brigade brought together Chinese and Russian soldiers and laid the foundation for future friendship between the nations.

The veterans included Yu Guantang, a former soldier in the air force, as well as generals and major generals from the Academy of Military Sciences such as Yang Yi, Meng Zhaozhui, Jiang Zhizeng, Qiu Shizheng, Lai Mingchuan and Peng Xunhou. People who fought in other capacities in the Soviet Patriotic War, such as Li



Chinese veterans of the Battle of Stalingrad present a painting to the Russian representatives.  
Photo by Liu Xiaochen

Tete and Han Moning, were also invited.

Ex-director of the National Defense University Institute

for Strategic Studies Lai Mingchuan said the Soviet Union provided great assistance during the Chinese rev-

olution.

"After 1932, when China's requests for help were refused by other countries, the Soviet

Union sent many military advisers and aerial forces. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union helped China with its early economic construction," Lai said.

"Although the two countries also have an unhappy past, the leaders have agreed to forget the past and face the future. China and Russia have a strategic partnership based on cooperation. This current climate is the best in Sino-Russian history."

"In the early 20th century, the international climate has changed rapidly," Lai said. "After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the two countries faced pressure and saw a great opportunity to reconcile and develop together."

The meeting also included a documentary about the Battle of Stalingrad and performance of Russian song and dance.

Performers provided bread and salt, the traditional Russian offering to guests.

## Austrian trade show fuels interest in winter sports

By Liu Xiaochen

The commercial section of the Austrian Embassy in Beijing first held winter sport week in the 9th International Trade Show for Sports Equipment and Fashion (ISPO) on February 27 at the National Conference Center in Chaoyang District.

The activity was an opportunity for Chinese businessmen who wanted to see the latest from top product and service designers around the world and find business partner in Austria.

Representatives of 12 Austrian companies attended the seminar to introduce their companies, which developed ice rinks, ski jump cooling systems, ski clothing, snow-makers, passenger transportation systems, tree-top ropeways, ski tools and resort designs.

The event attracted representatives from 600 sporting good brands.

As a mountainous coun-



Representatives from Austria attend the trade show to find Chinese partners.  
Photo provided by the commercial section of the Austrian Embassy in Beijing



Austria leads the world in winter sports technology.  
Photo by Liu Xiaochen

try, Austria was among the first to explore commercial skiing. Today it leads the world in winter sports and athletic training in cold climates, as well as in ski equipment technology.

"Austria's mountains are so steep that they require special ski equipment. That's how the Austrian ski industry began," said Wolfgang Preisinger, a coach with the Professional Ski Coaches Association.

"Skiing eventually became a tourism resource, and more and more entertainment and support equipment became needed by the associated parks and hotels. Skiing turned into an industry that scaled," he said.

As that industry grew, it fueled the need for related industries involved in making cable cars and maintenance equipment, as well as repairs.

"Austria is not only the first country to create an Alpine Ski Resort, but also the first

to propose related core technology of winter sport," said Oskar Andesner, commercial counselor of the Austrian Embassy in Beijing.

"Tourism accounts for 6 percent of Austria's GDP. But for Austrians, winter sport is a traditional lifestyle deeply rooted into our culture rather than an important economic factor."

According to a report from the Austrian Economic Chamber, Austria is benefitting from China's growing economy, and bilateral trade has doubled. As many as 260 Austrian enterprises and subcompanies entered the Chinese market during the last year.

In 2011, Austria's total export in China was as high as 2.9 billion. In the first half of 2012, its total export increased 5.3 percent.

In April, there will also be InterAlpin 2013, an exhibition in the field of cableway. Over 600 enterprises will attend in Innsbruck.



# Moving graves a headache for all

## Fast demolition

After six months of planning, the City of Zhoukou issued a notice to its residents that they would have to abandon their ancestral tombs to follow "new and civilized ways of handling mortal remains."

Those who refused to comply could face punishment, including fines and jail time.

The campaign had its roots in a 2011 visit by Lu Zhangong, the party secretary of Henan Province, who gave his views about how the bodies of the dead should be handled.

Within two months of Lu's visit, Yue Wenhui, governor of Zhoukou, urged officials to seriously consider what to do with the dead on February 29, 2012.

"Getting rid of the tombs is a new revolution we have to face," Yue said at the meeting. "We have no way to avoid it."

Yue ordered that tombs in the centers of counties, entrances of villages, along the railways, highways and industrial zones be removed within the year.

In March 2012, the city government issued a notice requiring villagers to begin using public cemeteries, which require cremation. To set an example, all officials in Shangshui County were ordered to comply.

The county spent 10 million yuan to conduct an awareness campaign in its 28 villages. Within one month, 200,000 tombs were removed. Junior officials in the towns and villages led the campaign, demolishing their ancestors' tombs first.

Though unwilling, locals followed suit and removed more than 2 million tombs during the last weeks of November.

Cranes were used to relocate some tombs away from prohibited areas.

By Zhao Hongyi

Last November, the City of Zhoukou, Henan Province issued an administrative notice ordering families to demolish or move their ancestral tombs.

Around Chinese New Year, the central government issued another notice calling on the local government to persuade rural families to remove their tombs rather than force them to do so.

During the Spring Festival in the middle of February, as many as half of the tombs recovered by the peasants were restored.

While many observers believe it's the people's right to maintain their ancestral tombs, some see their demolition as part of the next necessary revolution.



Local peasants worship their ancestors during the Spring Festival.



Forceful demolition broke many locals' hearts.

CFP Photos

## A new headache

At the end of November, the city held a meeting to announce its success in getting rid of the tombs.

It reported that the removal of 2 million tombs opened up 2,000 hectares of land for cultivation.

The success won applause from higher officials, such as Party Secretary Lu, Provincial Governor Guo Genmao and Minister of Civil Affairs Li Ligu.

The original plan to sweep away the tombs within three years was finished within a year. The provincial government awarded the City of Zhoukou 3 million yuan and asked other cities to follow its example.

Ironically, in its No. 628 notice, the State Council rescinded its clause about "forced implementation."

After the notice, villagers rushed to restore the tombs during the week-long Spring Festival in February. Early estimates say that they have restored 200,000 tombs, reclaiming nearly 8 percent of the space that was freed.

Hu Chaoyang, section chief of social affairs at the Civil Affairs Bureau of Zhoukou, said the notice from the State Council referred only to newly dead persons, for whom cremation would be required.

Liu Guolian, deputy governor of Zhoukou, shares his view.

"If we don't promote the use of cremation and interment in public cemeteries, the dead will steal land from the living, cause pollution and harm our economic development," he said.

Liu said tomb removal had brought the City of Zhoukou an extra 20,000 hectares of arable land. A more scientific analysis showed that recovered land totaled less than 300 hectares.

"The land recovery was exaggerated to win attention,"

said Mu Duosheng, a scholar of social affairs in Zhoukou.

The real purpose was to recover land for industrial use, he said.

Zhoukou plans to construct an airport, which requires 1,000 hectares of free land. The government expected to recover more than 2,000 hectares, which would be valued at millions of yuan per hectare.

## Changing tradition

China has long maintained a tradition of keeping one's ancestors near. Many families used to have large private cemeteries – a tradition that continues in the countryside.

In southern provinces such as Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong, many families place their family cemeteries on the hillside, polluting the scenery, occupying land and preventing local development.

Many officials would prefer to see these cemeteries knocked down and replaced with trees.

In Zhoukou, many experts say there are better ways to solve the problem, such as moving tombs to less visible areas and encouraging people to cremate their relatives.

In the near term, the only incentive is money.

The City of Zhoukou promised to reward villagers who moved their family tombs with 300 yuan for each tomb.

Few have seen any money, and those who did comply with the order and move to a public cemetery are now locked into paying 3,000 yuan in yearly management fees.

Publicly, the city has denied encountering any problems. At the same time, the villagers have been told they will be fined 1,000 yuan for each tomb they refuse to move.

City officials said the purpose is to "teach the villagers to begin cremating their dead and burying the ashes."



The public cemetery for residents of Zhoukou.



# Downfall of a generation

## Poster child

Li Tianyi, 16, is the face of Chinese youth born into wealth and political power.

From a young age his famous father and mother spared no expense to buy him the finest education.

As a youth, he learned to play the piano under Han Jianming at the Chinese Central Conservatory of Music. By the age of eight, he was practicing calligraphy under professor Fang Zhiwen at Tsinghua University.

He was accepted onto the National Ice Hockey team at 10, enrolled in the Affiliated School of Renmin University and soon left to study abroad in the US.

Lessons on peer interaction and basic morality were apparently not part of his curriculum.

In the US, he warned his classmates to never visit China or he would kill them like "smashing an ant." In Beijing, he tooled around in a luxury sedan engaging in random violence and crime.

Today, Li Tianyi is seen as the quintessential representative of his social group: a generation of born elites defined by their corruption and moral decay.

Yang Jinlin, a popular news critic, blasted Li and his ilk as the "tragedy of modern society" on Weibo.

"Li Tianyi received further education in the US as well. The fault lies in his own character – not Chinese education or his family's influence," he wrote.

But other commentators were less keen to let China off the hook.

"Our current education system focuses on skills, but lacks the ability to help children develop a conscience or learn what it takes to be a decent human being," said Dong Lu, a TV anchor.

"That's the reason why Li has become what he is today."

Wang Jun, a professor of social sciences at Peking University, said the explanation for Li Tianyi's mental rot might be found in his home

By Zhao Hongyi

Li Tianyi, the son of the singing General Li Shuangjiang, made the front pages of almost every newspaper in China during the last week – and not for reasons that would make a parent proud.

Wealthy Chinese parents are having a hard time finding a way to teach their children one of the most basic lessons that makes a society function: treat others the way you would like to be treated.



The Li family sings together at a public performance.

CFP Photos



Meng Ge helps Tianyi prepare for a public recital.

environment.

"His parents have to seriously consider where they went so wrong in raising this boy," he said.

## Family tragedy

Li Tianyi is the son of Li Shuangjiang, a singing general in the People's Liberation Army.

Li Shuangjiang struggled to find success for decades, eventually marrying his student Meng Ge, a fellow singer, at the age of 51 in the early 1990s.

From a young age, Meng pushed her son to have lofty goals such as "winning the Nobel Prize" and "becoming someone important."

"We never strike him," the couple said in a TV interview broadcast several years ago. "Whenever he makes a mistake, we threaten him with a punishment and let him cry, but never go through with any physical punishment."

After a private piano recital, Li Tianyi came to believe he

was the darling of the public.

He studied abroad at Shattuck-St. Mary's College in 2009 and 2010, but was kicked out of school for poor academic performance and causing trouble.

Returning to China did not improve his attitude.

In September 2011, he drove illegally through an intersection and crashed into another car that was carrying a whole family. Li Tianyi and his friends exited their vehicle and proceeded to beat the other driver until the police came to arrest them.

Li Shuangjiang apologized to the couple and used his influence to lighten his son's punishment. As the result, Li Tianyi served only one year in prison.

But within five months of his release, Li Tianyi and four of his friends were picked up for gang raping a 20-year-old woman in a Beijing hotel.

This time, his parents have no option but to leave their son to the courts.

## Other rich

Film star Ma Yili and her daughter are in a similar position.

"People know she is the daughter of Wen Zhang and myself, so people praise her no matter whether what she does, good or bad," Ma said in an interview broadcast on Zhejiang TV.

"We finally sent her to an international school with strict teachers. We hope she will receive a better education there."

Zhang Guoli, another film star, says he is "too busy" to teach his son Zhang Mu to be an upright citizen. And having remarried, he does not see the boy as his own responsibility.

"The conditions in which they are raised make these second-generation elites prone to irritability and unable to empathize with other," said Xia Yimin, a sociologist at Nankai University.

"The rich social resources their parents have end up passed to the children," said Qiu Wei, a scholar. Since they never have to struggle, "the children don't learn any respect."

The phenomenon is not unique to China.

AFP once commented that "the glorious history their parents made deteriorates in the hands of their children."

"In Portugal, we have many such children from the rich, powerful and dominant families," the Portuguese newspaper *Publica* said.

In the 1990s, photographer Lauren Greenfield took many photos of the rich heirs with their luxury cars, heavy make-up, bikinis and marijuana.

The son of soccer legend Pele was ushered into the position of goalie on the Santos team. After playing poorly for a few seasons, he fell into drug addiction, smuggling and money laundering.

In 2005, he was arrested a second time while released on bail.

His father cried at the press conference, saying, "I was a poor father."

## VOICES OF THE WEEK

Humanity's great art is created from the angle of the vulnerable, expressing sympathy while maintaining a distance criticism. The works of famous actors such as Zhao Benshan and Cai Ming point their gun at the vulnerable.

– Wu Zuolai, a cultural scholar, in reference to the art of Zhao Benshan and Cai

Ming, CCTV Spring Festival Gala personalities

The smog has returned to Beijing, and I'm glad. I've never been so glad. For most of us, the water, air and food are poison. The privileged elite have their own channels to get clean water and food, but they still have to

suffer the same air as the rest of us.

This is a huge crisis for China. We cannot expect the government to actually solve anything. Whenever they call on people to conduct a cleanup, the pollution and contamination only gets worse. We should think about what each of us can do

on our own rather than discussing what we wish others would do.

– Ma Yun, chairman of Alibaba.com, speech at the Yabuli Forum

The biennale has become more and more like an exposition. The national hall of Venice is a combination of

imperialism and the Cold War. This model is out of date and backward in itself.

Many observers criticize the national hall for focusing on what should be performed on the platform instead of considering what it represents.

– Pi Li, exhibition designer



# NGO enacts care model for elderly who lose only child

By Bao Chengrong

More than 2 million parents who have lost their only child. Many are elders who face a problem: they can't enter a nursing home without a surety.

But Love Delivery Hotline, an NGO dedicated to comforting the elderly in psychological distress, is proposing an alternative solution. Since last month, it's played the role of surety for elders without children, ensuring they get the professional care they deserve.



Love Delivery Hotline holds a golden wedding celebration for the elderly Ren Enpu and Wang Jine.

Photos provided by Xu Kun

## Benefitting the elderly

Ren Enpu, 81, and Wang Jine, 77, were the first couple to sign contracts with Love Delivery Hotline (LDH), which enabled them to pick a nursing home out of a list of 10 recommended homes and live there as long as they want.

Just few months ago, the couple was worried because none of the nursing homes they contacted would accept them. They were told that the precondition is to find a person working in Beijing who could undertake medical and miscellaneous costs if they were to get sick – a surety, in other words.

They were about to give up when they heard about a newly opened hotline for elders who have lost their only child.

Xu Kun, founder of Love Delivery Hotline, decided to help the couple when he heard their story.

"They said that the pain of being refused by nursing homes was stronger than that of losing their only child," Xu said.



Xu Kun

The program isn't only for couples. Liu Chongen, a former teacher, was also accepted. She has lived in a rented house for decades and has to make due with a pension of 3,000 yuan per month. Her husband's illness had taken away all her savings.

Four elders have signed

contracts, and six more are prepared to.

Xu said her organization plans to cooperate with 400 nursing homes. Each would provide 50 beds for elders who have lost an only child.

The elders are expected to move to their new home this spring.

## Problems and solutions

A report by the national health department shows that the number of families who lose an only child increases by roughly 76,000 every year. Yi Fuxian, a renowned demographer, predicts that the total number will reach 10 million in the near future.

Their loneliness is difficult to quantify, Xu said.

Many elders called LDH when it opened seven years ago. They asked Xu whether they could live together with the organization.

At that time, the organization didn't have any houses for them, and it broke her heart to turn them away.

Things have changed since LDH began to get support

from Johnson & Johnson in 2009. After that, Xu was able to carry out specific measures to help more people.

She's even been able to help those who were previously rejected.

Xu also said they might build houses specifically for elders. A 300-square-meter home, for instance, could house up to five elders, who would then have a domestic worker to care for them.

Xu also organizes trips for couples that lose their only child to strengthen their relationship. In many Chinese families, the child is the anchor, and when he or she dies, the relationship falls apart, Xu said.

She said half of couples who lose an only child end up divorcing.

LDH's efforts also include pushing the government to deal with the issue. Representatives of the National People's Congress and the Chinese Political Consultative Conference have proposed legislation that would help elders who lose an only child.

Among the areas of need is medical coverage.

Dou Yupei, deputy director of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, said in a meeting that the department would do more to treat elders who have lost only child the same way as those who have no children, no income and have lost their ability to work.

But Xu still believes the government can do more. She said elders should have medical fees waived in case of emergencies and a green channel in a hospital when they need.

Xu said in the short term, her organization would follow the Project HOPE model. In the long term, hopefully they can be self-sustaining through setting up fund.

"Programs for public good involving providing a series of solutions to problems," she said. "NGOs are set up for that."

She promised that her organization would not refuse elders who want to sign contracts, no matter how many there might be.





“How to preserve their way of living while participating in China's modernization is a question.”



Director: Harhuu

# A Clear Sky

## Identity as tied into the land

By Chen Nan

The Xilin Gol grassland, located in Inner Mongolia, is one of the world's rare natural grasslands. When a rich coalfield was discovered underneath this idyllic pasture, nomadic herdsmen were forced to move to the city and bid farewell to their ancestral home.

The documentary *A Clear Sky* plumbs surprising corners of ethnic minorities in China. The complexities behind their struggles to modernize are brought into sharp relief in this thought-provoking film.

*A Clear Sky*, directed by Harhuu, clearly illustrates the plight of nomads who are forced to adapt in the face of economic progress. It also offers a fascinating look at daily life in a lively but poor Inner Mongolian town that boasts traditional values and a unique lifestyle.

On the Mongolian Plateau, against heavy snow, members of the Gerituan family, including protagonist Bao-ying, shear their camels and deliver baby calves, as they do every year.

Like other families on the grassland, they raise livestock and sell them. The money constitutes their year's earnings. Making dairy products near steep mountain slopes like their ancestors only accounts for a small part of Bao-ying's family's income.

When a coalmine is discovered on the grassland, everything in their life changes. The family must now overcome the challenges presented by new coalmines.

Bao-ying yields to the mining site manager by giving up his home on the grassland and moving to the city with his horse, where he acts as a tour guide.

He even considers investing in real estate and moving permanently to the city. Before he makes his final

decision, participates in the annual Prairie Festival.

Bao-ying's elder brother enters a horse race, which brings honor to his family. Bao-ying and friends will entertain the crowd with horsemanship.

He wonders: is he ready to abandon



Photos provided by CNEX

don all this — all that he has known — for a fresh start and a new lifestyle, living in an unfamiliar place?

### Capturing transformations

When Harhuu began his project in 2009, he was confident his proposal would attract investors.

"I had been concerned for a long time about ecological transformations on ethnic minorities' land," Harhuu recalled.

In 2006, he sensed it in Tibet, where many herdsmen's lives had been changed because of the Qinghai-Tibet Railway.

The director stayed for two months and made friends with a Tibetan family. He ended up producing the documentary *Family on Sky Lake*, which won the Best Cinematographer award at the third Asian Festival of First Films (2007).

As the filmmaker thought about it,

he plunged into recollections of marginalized groups' histories and their current states.

And soon, he was struck by the idea for his Inner Mongolia film. It didn't take him long to find the protagonist for his documentary, Bao-ying.

In 2004, Harhuu met Bao-ying on a TV set. The young Bao-ying was an extra who spoke Mandarin with a strong Mongolian accent.

"In a chat later, Bao-ying told me he was also Mongolian, and his family was surrounded by open-pit coalmines," Harhuu said. "I thought the resettlement process might be turned into something interesting and sensitive."

He kept in touch with Bao-ying for several years. In 2009, the theme at CNEX, a documentary production company, was "Crisis and Opportunity," and that's when Harhuu rekindled his idea to film Bao-ying and his family.

The shooting turned out to be easy. "Since I'm friend with Bao-ying's family, I was almost invisible during the shooting process," the filmmaker said.

The intimacy between the filmmaker and protagonists was critical to the documentary's success.

### International help

The film took Harhuu three years to finish. Postproduction was difficult due to a lack of funds and staff, but he was able to secure some money from Sundance, which runs a famous film festival every year in Utah.

Harhuu was eligible for year-round artistic support from Sundance Institute Documentary Film Program, including Creative Labs, Work-in-Progress screenings, and

documentary activity at the Sundance Creative Producing Summit and Sundance Film Festival.

With their help, he further understood the power of storytelling that depicts contemporary reality in creative and compelling ways.

The director portrayed very modern issues and obstacles to China's modernization. The conflict is the country's many local traditions, which are on the brink of disappearing.

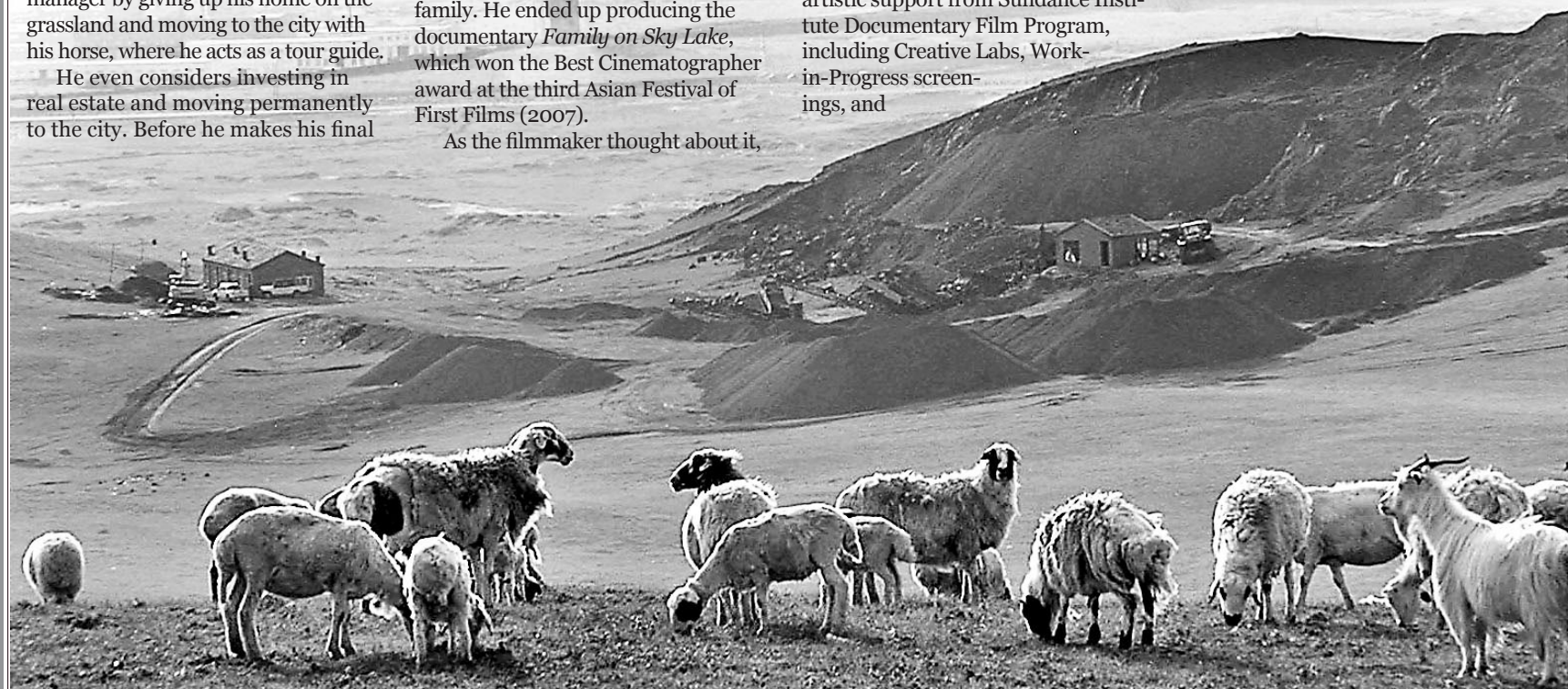
Inner Mongolia represents one-eighth of China's landmass and was and remains the traditional homeland of ethnic Mongolians. The removal of much of their culture has broad implications for the country's social and economic outlook.

"The plight of the Mongolians is the plight facing all Chinese minorities: how to preserve their way of living and linguistic heritage, while participating in China's reform, industrial progress and modernization," Harhuu said. This dynamic can pit neighbor against neighbor, as well as generations against one another.

Many places face this problem, including Hui, and throughout the southwest with the Zhuang.

"The path to a new stability will be neither smooth nor short," Harhuu said. "It will require recognition — by the majority of the Han people — of the humanity in each person, ethnicity and group."

"For people to find a way in the modern world, we need governments to open some doors, but not push and drive people through them."





# Restaurant Week offers good deals for fine dining

By Annie Wei

Looking for great deals at nice restaurants? Then don't miss the upcoming Beijing Restaurant Week from March 4 to 9.

During Restaurant Week, first held in New York in 1998, participating restaurants offer 30 to 50 percent discounts for diners who make reservations through diningcity.com. In this way, more people can afford to experience fine dining.

The concept quickly expanded to many cities in other countries.

New restaurants participating in the second year of Beijing Restaurant Week include Italian restaurant Daccapo at Jingbao Jie and Mesa at Village North.

Apart from two price categories of 78 yuan for lunch and 168 yuan for dinner, 118 yuan lunch and 258 yuan dinner, this year there will also be a 99-yuan dinner option. This will be offered at La Pizza at Sanli-

tun 3.3 Mall and The Red Chamber at China World Summit Wing.

Unlike Groupon, Restaurant Week selects only mid- and high-end restaurants with high quality service.

Those interested should check china-restaurant-week.cn to make reservations. The Temple Restaurant, the most popular contemporary European cuisine located in a temple courtyard downtown, was the first to be fully booked. Its lunch menu with three courses is significantly discounted at 118 yuan; while its five-course weekend brunch is normally nearly 500 yuan.

But keep an eye on the website during the week, as some people might cancel.

If you will be in Shanghai or Guangzhou next week, you can check out the nice restaurants in those two cities as well.

Here are some restaurants *Beijing Today* recommends.

## Green-T House: so arty that you must try

The Green-T House in Shunyi has a long-established reputation for its spacious, unique and arty ambiance combined with traditional Chinese elements.

What we like most is that Green-T House has its own ideas about dish presentation: it comes with a certain type of "Zen energy."

Green tea powder is applied in many dishes. Take its appetizer, for example, a bowl of fruit with small orange slices, mangos, strawberries and lettuce, marinated in delicious sauce. The sauce is made of lemon juice, mint, green tea powder, olive oil and perilla.

And we also love that Green-T House makes classic Chinese dishes in a new way. You can try its signature dish, roast lamb on the dinner menu, a Green-T version of ziran yangrou, stir fried lamb and cumin.

Cumin is swapped out for coriander and oolong tea from mountainous regions, topped with sesame and cheese. It's laid out in a long black plate like mountains with trees surrounded by clouds.

Its tofu rice is a creamy risotto with diced mushrooms and tofu. We also liked fried crispy fish with chili and squid with four kinds of dips.

### Green-T House

Where: 318 Hegezhuang, Shunyi District  
Open: RSVP  
Tel: 6552 8310



Spicy fish



Lamb with oolong tea

Fried shrimp  
Photos by An Jianguo

### Salad

fried lamb and cumin.



Inside Grange Grill

## Grange – nice meat for grill

This grill house at Westin Chaoyang has a nice dining environment and convenient location at East Third Ring Road.

For Restaurant Week's lunch menu, you can try curry clam chowder, chicken salad or tomato soup as starter, grilled pork, duck or chicken as the main course, and a dessert.

But we recommend its dinner menu, which includes beef, snapper or lamb as the main course.

### Grange Grill

Where: 2/F, The Westin Beijing Chaoyang, 7 Dong Sanhuan Bei Lu, Chaoyang District  
Open: 11:30 am – 3 pm, 5:30-11 pm  
Tel: 5922 8880

Steak at Grange Grill

Photos provided by The Westin Beijing Chaoyang

## Yi House

We like its quality seafood, Greek dishes and attentive and friendly service.

Where: 2 Jiuxianqiao Lu, 706 Hou Jie near 798 Art District, Chaoyang District

Open: 10 am – 10 pm  
Tel: 6436 1818



Beef pasta from Yi House  
Photo by An Jianguo



# Neemic – a small fashion brand with a sustainable goal

By Annie Wei

Although it's easy to get inexpensive apparel in China at any of the multiplying online sites, advanced shoppers might prioritize quality over price.

For example, high-quality fabric, such as the organic fabric that is free of chemicals, is good for our body and the environment.

This week, *Beijing Today* scouted a new fashion brand, Neemic, founded in 2011 by Hans Martin Galliker and Amihan Zemp, both from Switzerland. The brand aims to create outstanding fashion out of eco-friendly fabric.

Galliker said the brand isn't just for designers or clothes producers. "Neemic is fostering the artistic scene. It offers a beautiful hutong artist-in-residence guest room for free and supports the creation of the retail market for organic fabrics available for designers," he said.

In Neemic's early stages, the founders spent a lot of time searching for organic fabrics, only to realize they weren't readily available within China.

"China has organic fabric, but they are all for bulk export," Galliker said. "It's hardly possible for us to reach minimum order requirements, but together (as a bunch of local fashion designers) we gain purchasing power and might succeed more often."

Currently, 15 percent of Neemic's collection is made from organic fabrics imported from the US, Germany and India.

Organic fabric has its limitations: it isn't available in many colors, since industrial dyes causes pollution. Galliker's idea is to use local tailors and pay them a fair rate for their work. Their prices are higher than factory overstock online but more acceptable compared to many indie designers'.

For each collection, Neemic has only 35 pieces. Most are basic and good for mixing and to obtain the season's "in" look, such as pairing a silk button-up oversized shirt (1,250 yuan) with a floral spring garden shirt and pants (1,890 yuan), plus a military green jacket with oversized hoody (3,250 yuan).

Apart from Neemic, Galliker has other projects, such as No More Mono, a fashion and photography exhibition that attracts artists, musicians and designers.

Anyone interested in Neemic apparel or Galliker's other sustainable projects is welcome to check its website, [neemic.cn](http://neemic.cn), or join them on March 7 at Liangdian Center.

Where: 94, Dong Sishitiao, Dongcheng District

Open: 10 am – 10 pm

Tel: 8950 8995

Knotted lace  
Material: 100  
percent cotton  
540 yuan

Photos provided by Neemic.com



Parka with oversized hoody, large buttoned pockets on side, adjustable draw-cords to the waist and hem.

Material: silk and organic cotton  
3,250 yuan



Cropped silk blazer with notched lapel, double-button closure and jet pockets.  
Material: silk and organic cotton  
1,490 yuan



Spring Garden Trousers  
Material: 100 percent silk  
1,890 yuan



Lace top with string straps.  
Material: cotton and silk blend  
950 yuan



Spring Garden Top.  
Material: 100 percent silk  
1,890 yuan



Lightweight button-up jumpsuit with sheer silk on back panel and sleeves; adjustable draw-cords on waist, patch pockets to the hips and a cropped cut to the leg.  
Material: 100 percent silk  
2,780 yuan

